

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1) Energy-saving method for the wireless reception of data modulated on  
5 a carrier signal by means of a receiver circuit including a first group  
and a second group of circuit elements, wherein the first group of  
circuit elements, which is provided for recovering the data from the  
carrier signal  $S_{in}$ , is supplied intermittently with electrical energy, while  
10 the second group of circuit elements is supplied uninterruptedly with  
electrical energy.

2) Method according to claim 1, wherein circuit elements of the second  
group determine the reception properties, such as the amplification  
and control setting for example, as a function of the reception  
conditions and the last received, modulated carrier signal  $S_{in}$ , and the  
15 associated values, such as gain factors and control set values for  
example, are stored during the energy-free time intervals of the  
intermittent operation of the first group.

3) Method according to claim 2, wherein the intermittent operation is  
20 interrupted upon the reception of a start signal, the duration of which  
exceeds the duration of the energy-free state in the intermittent  
operation of the first group of circuit elements, subsequently these  
circuit elements are supplied with electrical energy until no further  
carrier signal is received until after a specified waiting time has  
70 expired after the reception of a modulated carrier signal  $S_{in}$ .

25 4) Method according to claim 3, wherein the intermittent operation is  
resumed after the expiry of the waiting time.

5) Method according to claim 4, wherein the timing of the intermittent  
operation is determined by a charging and discharging process of an  
electrical storage element C, preferably a capacitor.

6) Method according to claim 5, wherein, for the performance of the intermittent operation, the value  $V_C$  of the state of charge of the storage element C, preferably the charging voltage ( $V_C$  at the capacitor), is compared by means of a comparator K with a reference value  $V_s/2$ , and the intermittent operation is performed as function of a  
5 < - relation or > - relation between these two values  $V_C$  and  $V_s/2$ .

7) Method according to claim 6, wherein the energy-free phase of the intermittent operation begins with the discharge of the storage element C to below the reference value  $V_s/2$  by means of a discharge current source of a first charging and discharging circuit, and the duration of this energy-free phase corresponds to the charging period  
10 of the subsequent first charging process by means of a charging current source of a second charging and discharging circuit, whereby this first charging process ends after the expiry of a defined period of  
15 time after attaining the reference value  $V_s/2$ .

8) Method according to claim 7, wherein a second charging process by means of a charging current source of the first charging and discharging circuit follows the first charging process, if a modulated carrier signal is received at the end of the first charging process, and in which a discharging process by means of a discharge current source of the second charging and discharging circuit is performed at  
20 the end of the modulated carrier signal, until a further modulated carrier signal is received, and as a result of which the second charging process is continued, or until the value  $V_C$  of the state of charge falls below the reference value  $V_s/2$ , and which is followed by the first charging process.  
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